

## INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

## Keds Shell 3 Targets in South

### Attacks Focus On Saigon Area

**SAIGON.** Jan. 30 (UPI).—Communist-led troops pounded 33 targets with rockets or mortar rounds yesterday's temp., 43-45 (64-64). LONDON: Temp., 45-50 (64-64). Tomorrow's temp., 38-39 (64-64).

**ANNEAL.** Moderate. **ZOMEK.** Occasional rain.

**NEW YORK.** Fair. Temp., 54-58 (12-14).

**YESTERDAY'S TEMP.** 41-52 (6-12).

**ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2**



Associated Press  
**POSTPRANDIAL PLEASANTREY**—Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany is tickled by something Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas said on the steps of the Elysée Palace after a lunch given by President Pompidou, right.

### Mirages to Libya Won't Exceed 110, France Promises

**PARIS.** Jan. 30 (AP).—French official sources confirmed today that France will sell Libya more than 100 Mirage war planes but said the figure will not go over 110. They said talks are continuing on equipment for the planes.

The officials said that Libyan pilots for the planes may be trained in France. They denied, however, that there were any talks on delivery dates.

It was the first of two days of the semi-annual discussions under the Franco-German friendship treaty. Today's "general" talk included a French outline of France's Middle East policy and the arms sale to Libya, and a Brandt report on Eastern Europe.

In Complete Agreement"

"The French government is in complete agreement with our policy of an opening to the East," said an ebullient Mr. Brandt after lunch. "I am very happy with the talks."

Mr. Pompidou's statement was seen as a French move to silence those voices that were saying that a rapprochement between the two Germanys was not in the French interest. Some fears had been expressed that Germany was already economically the giant of Europe even without the East Germans.

There was also some feeling that a German "Drang nach Osten" could weaken Western Europe.

"I have heard those thoughts expressed," said Mr. Brandt in an interview published in Le Monde today. "and they are not convincing." He said a detente between the two Germanys would be to the benefit of all of Europe and that new members admitted to the Common Market would balance the German strength.

Spokesmen on both sides said today that there were no outstanding major differences between the two countries and the smaller problems-like those over Berlin, financing the European Parliament, joint financing for the Airbus project, development of the Rhine, construction of a nuclear accelerator and instruction of French in Germany—could be worked out.

A German spokesman said that

### In Pompidon-Brandt Talks

### Paris Backs Bonn's 'Opening to the East'

France had not changed its attitude adopted at the summit meeting at The Hague on the admission of Britain to the Common Market. He said that negotiations with Britain were certain to begin as scheduled this year.

In his toast, Mr. Brandt told Mr. Pompidou: "Let me tell you once more how happy I was when we met at The Hague and were able to make several significant steps forward in the process of uniting Europe."

Mr. Brandt added that he was

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

### Brandt Envoy and Gromyko Hold 'Good, Workable' Talks

**MOSCOW.** Jan. 30 (UPI).—West German negotiator Egon Bahr today held six hours of "good, workable" talks with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union.

A statement issued by Mr. Bahr, the personal envoy of Chancellor Willy Brandt, also said he will meet Mr. Gromyko again next Tuesday for further negotiations.

The talks served to deepen understanding of the standpoints of both sides," Mr. Bahr said. "The talks took place in a good, workable atmosphere."

He added that he and Mr. Gromyko examined "all the problems that were raised in the three earlier sessions in December and deepened our understanding of these problems."

With Mr. Bahr in both sessions today was Ambassador Helmut Albrecht, who opened the talks with three sessions held in December.

The central issue under discussion is a proposed treaty renouncing the use of force in relations between the Soviet Union and West Germany.

Side Issues

However, discussion of such a treaty also involves a number of outstanding side issues, such as improved economic relations with the East Bloc and some outstanding disputes left over from World War II.

The Russians have maintained a strict official silence on the current negotiations. They have not even announced the arrival of Mr. Bahr in the press.

But the harsh tone of a commentary that appeared today in the foreign affairs weekly Novye Vremya (New Times), indicated that the negotiations may be rough.

Novye Vremya commented on the meetings of Bundestag (parliament) committees in West Berlin this week.

"If Bonn wants to return to the old provocative policy toward West Berlin at a moment when new opportunities have appeared to start a dialogue, it would be very difficult to suggest that Bonn does not understand the negative consequences which such actions may have."

### Marcos' Palace Attacked; 4 Die

**MANILA.** Jan. 30 (AP).—Rampaging mobs fought troops, police and firemen in streets near the presidential palace tonight after trying to storm the palace.

Latest reports said four students were confirmed killed in the continuing battle. Scores of wounded were in hospitals.

The demonstrators, identified as

students and "subversive elements," tried to invade the residence of President Ferdinand Marcos, stoning buildings close to its fence and breaking windows.

They built bonfires outside the gates.

Some 1,000 troops replied, firing their rifles over the heads of the demonstrators, who retaliated with rocks and homemade bombs. So far, 21 students have been arrested.

### Israeli Jets Again Buzz Syria Cities

#### Suez Targets Hit; Tanks Wound 3

**TEL AVIV.** Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Low-flying Israeli jets early today buzzed Damascus for the second time in two days and also swooped over four other Syrian cities, setting off multiple supersonic booms.

The flights apparently were in retaliation for the buzzing of Israel's main port of Haifa yesterday afternoon by a Syrian Soviet-made MiG-21 jet fighter, the first Arab aircraft seen over an Israeli city since June, 1967, six-day war.

In other action today, Israel continued its almost daily raids into Egypt with an attack against military targets in the central and northern sectors of the Suez Canal. A military spokesman said the raid lasted 75 minutes and all Israeli planes returned here safely to base, although Cairo said that Egyptian anti-aircraft fire and fighters drove off the invaders.

In another development, three Israeli soldiers were wounded this afternoon when a Syrian tank opened fire on an Israeli position near Nahal Geshur in the occupied Golan Heights, Israeli sources said.

An hour later, Syrian anti-tank cannons opened fire on another Israeli position in the same area but without causing casualties, the sources said.

Show of Strength

The Israeli boom-for-boom reprisals were seen by observers here as a show of strength and a warning to Damascus against any similar venture.

The Israeli jets crashed through the sound barrier over Damascus, Aleppo, Latakia, Hama and Hamah between 3 and 5 a.m., a Tel Aviv military spokesman said.

And as if to underline Syria's vulnerability in this new kind of psychological warfare, he spelt out the exact distance of each of the five Syrian cities from Haifa ranging from 85 to 276 miles.

The post-midnight flight over Damascus was the second by Israeli jets in the space of a few hours. Shortly after the Haifa buzzing, Israeli jets were sent over the Syrian capital.

### GE Reaches Accord With Two Unions

By Frank C. Porter

**WASHINGTON.** Jan. 30 (WP).—Negotiators for two of the largest of the 13 unions on strike against the General Electric company said today they will recommend acceptance of tentative agreement to end the 96-day strike to their members.

Thus, the policy objectives during the year are a reduction in the price spiral and a revival of the growth of real output.

The prediction for the first half's economic performance is fairly probable, the President will indicate, but the later behavior will depend on "the continued resolve of the government [and] the difficult-to-predict behavior of the private sector."

The President will concede that economic policy is walking a tightrope in attempting what appears to be conflicting objectives. But he will predict a 1970 GNP of \$885 billion, about 5.5 percent above the previous year.

During 1969, progress was made in fighting inflation, the President will claim, with "slowing pains" evident in declines in profits, in-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

### But More Czech Purges Are Indicated

### No Trials, No Police Terror, Husak Pledges

By Alvin Shuster

**PRAGUE.** Jan. 30 (NYT).—Gustav Husak, the Communist party chief, assured Czechoslovaks today that the party would not "degrade itself" by staging show trials against the nation's progressives.

In a 7,000-word speech to the party's Central Committee, Mr. Husak declared political victory over the leaders of the short-lived liberalization effort here in 1968. He said the purges of the reformists were necessary and clearly indicated that more were on the way.

He declared, however, that the removal of "anti-socialists" from their jobs and the party would not be followed by the return to the police terror of the Stalinist 1950's.

He pledged that the party "will not

degard itself to framing show trials, filing trumped-up charges,

not even against political opponents.....

Mr. Husak, himself jailed from 1961 to 1960 on charges of anti-social activities, reportedly had been under pressure from those

Portugal	6.5	Liberia	1.5
Denmark	1.5	D.R.C.	1.5
France	1.5	Netherlands	0.8
Egypt	0.8	D.M.	0.7
Germany	0.8	Norway	0.5
Great Britain	1.6	Portugal	0.5
Greece	0.5	Spain	1.5
Ireland	2.0	Sweden	1.5
Italy	1.0	Turkey	2.0
U.S. Military	1.0	U.S.S.R.	1.5
Tunisia	0.5	Venezuela	0.5

Portugal ..... 6.5  
Denmark ..... 1.5 D.R.C.  
France ..... 1.5 F.R.  
Netherlands ..... 0.8 P.R.  
Egypt ..... 0.8 D.M.  
Germany ..... 0.8 N.K.  
Great Britain ..... 1.6 Portugal ..... 0.5  
Greece ..... 0.5 Spain ..... 1.5  
Ireland ..... 2.0 Sweden ..... 1.5  
Italy ..... 1.0 Turkey ..... 2.0  
U.S. Military ..... 1.0 U.S.S.R. ..... 1.5  
Tunisia ..... 0.5 Venezuela ..... 0.5

Portugal ..... 6.5  
Denmark ..... 1.5 D.R.C.  
France ..... 1.5 F.R.  
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Italy ..... 1.0 Turkey ..... 2.0  
U.S. Military ..... 1.0 U.S.S.R. ..... 1.5  
Tunisia ..... 0.5 Venezuela ..... 0.5

## Nixon Proposes \$200 Billion in Budget Monday

By Jan Nugent

**WASHINGTON.** Jan. 30 (WP).—President Nixon, citing "economic credibility" as the goal of his administration, will propose a \$200.8 billion federal budget for the 1971 fiscal year, with defense spending bearing the biggest brunt of the reductions.

This compares with the estimated \$197.8 billion that will be spent in the current 1970 fiscal year. A \$1.6 billion surplus is expected in fiscal 1970.

In fiscal 1971, a \$1.3 billion surplus is projected. This surplus is necessary to re-establish the economy on a steady basis, the President will tell Congress Monday.

To balance this "prudent fiscal policy," the President is expected to hint at some relaxation of the tight money policies that have prevailed this year.

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler today confirmed the figures as reported by The Washington Post, the Associated Press said. "You will note," Mr. Ziegler told reporters, "that the President through a series of substantial economies has achieved a budget of \$200.8 billion."

Shortly after 1 p.m. the average went below 74.33, the low set in October, 1966. At the close, it was down 4.29 for the day, at 74.06, the lowest it has been since late 1963. Details, Page 7.

### Dow Jones Hits Six-Year Low

**NEW YORK.** Jan. 30 (Special).—The Dow Jones industrial average, the most closely watched barometer of New York Stock Exchange prices, shattered a major technical barrier and fell to a six-year low today.

Throughout his economic report, obtained unofficially in advance by The Washington Post, the President endorses "a moderate degree of monetary restraint" that will avoid "the risks of overly long and overly severe" curbs.

#### Home Construction Goal

The President will endorse these

fiscal and monetary policies in order to encourage a revival of residential construction, which has lagged badly in the face of tight money and high interest rates.

Defense spending will drop \$5.8

billion to a total of \$78.5 billion, if the new budget is adopted. Outlays for space, agriculture, and veterans' benefits are all below the previous year's levels.

In his message to Congress, the President will pay left-handed tribute to built-in increases in such programs as Social Security, by stressing that the government cannot pay for everything but must carefully choose its priorities.

To illustrate the priority problem, the report subtracts probable public and private claims on national resources for the next five years from the annual estimated gross national product and comes up with a minus figure in 1973, 1974 and 1975.

"Personal freedom will be increased when there is more economy in government and less government beyond the first two sites narrowly approved by the Senate last August.

#### Construction Is Starting

The remaining funds, about \$900 million, would be devoted to completing most of the financing for the first two Safeguard sites, which were approved by the Congress after a bitter debate. Construction of those first sites is just getting started.

The Defense Department and the Army have recommended a second step that would include construction of two new sites and land acquisition of three additional sites.

According to reliable administration and congressional sources, these would involve the following:

• A new Safeguard site at Whitehouse Air Force Base in Missouri to protect Minuteman missile sites in the area against a possible Soviet attack.

• A new site in upper Washington State to shield against launching of missiles from China.

• Site acquisition and preparation of defenses around the nation's capital to protect national leaders and their communications against a Soviet attack.

• Similar acquisition and preparation of sites in both southern New England and in the Michigan.

## Accredited 4 Security Agents

## U.S. Embassy Accepts Blame For Bogus Newsmen in Saigon

By David Hoffman

SAIGON, Jan. 30 (UPI).—The U.S. Embassy acknowledged today it was responsible for the blunders that permitted four government security agents to pose as war correspondents here.

Whereas yesterday, U.S. Mission spokesman Edward Savage labeled accreditation of the four agents a military mistake, today he read a statement in which it effect reversed the other. It began:

"The American Ambassador to Vietnam [Ellsworth Bunker], as the President's personal representative and by presidential directive, has responsibility for all U.S. information programs, including relations with the American and foreign press, in Vietnam. On matters of press accreditation the mission policy is that accreditation

## Action to Be Taken

Today's statement promised that "appropriate disciplinary action" would be taken against those responsible—if they could be identified. Yesterday, a U.S. Air Force captain assigned to brief the press said those responsible would be "admonished."

Precisely how the security agents obtained U.S. military press credentials presumably will be learned during the review of accreditation procedures approved by U.S. Ambassador Bunker and directed by U.S. Commanding Gen. Creighton W. Abrams.

As a first step in that review, local bureau chiefs were asked to identify all their accredited em-ployees.

The belief is widespread that the agents were employed by the Army's Criminal Investigation Division and that they were dis-patched to determine how correspondents obtain news and to plug undesirable leaks. U.S. mission officials disputed that today, but would not do so for attribution.

The case is considered significant because it has illustrated so vividly the mutual contempt and hostility that separates the press corps from the government public relations aparatus in Vietnam. For 45 minutes yesterday and 45 minutes today, the two sides faced at the official daily briefings with newsmen shouting incriminating questions and spokesmen parrying with eva-sive answers.

## Tory Chiefs Plan Election Strategy

LONDON, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—The men who hope to form the next British government met today in a rural setting at Craydon to put a final shine on election strategy.

With balloting believed less than a year away, 22 leading Conserva-tives opened a novel three-day working weekend in an 18th-century country hotel south of London.

Party leader Edward Heath, de-termined his opposition group should meet any unexpected twist in election timing that Prime Minister Harold Wilson might devise, ordered the strategy sessions to be screened off by curtains from prying eyes.

## Nixon to Seek \$600 Million To Expand Safeguard System

(Continued from Page 1)

Ohio area to protect against a Chinese attack.

Military and diplomatic sources say that, after a long review, the F-105 became convinced that an expansion of Safeguard should start because of the continuing buildup of the threat from both the Soviet Union and China. The move would also be designed to increase pressure on Soviet negotiators in the arms control talks to try to come up with a relatively early agreement on limiting strategic weapons.

The Pentagon sent a variety of possible expansion proposals to the White House but urged selection of the package that features both additional protection of Minuteman offensive missiles and a start on a "thin" nationwide defensive screen against the kind of attack that China is expected to be capable of launching in the mid-1970s.

But at a National Security Council meeting within recent days, the sources said, arms control officials urged delay on this part of the Safeguard expansion until the talks are further along.

Starting on the nationwide defense system at this time.

The Russians, they argued, are less worried about Minuteman defense than about a start on a broader national defense system that could conceivably be expanded one day to try to protect many American cities against large-scale Soviet attack.

Even though the Johnson and Nixon administrations have dis-claimed any intention to expand Safeguard into a heavy defensive system, the protesting officials pointed out, the system to protect against a Chinese threat would technically be adaptable to heavy expansion merely by adding a lot of short-range anti-ballistic missiles around a number of American cities.

Concern on this score might compel the Russians to build a lot more intercontinental missiles, thus undermining hopes for freezing of-fensive systems in the arms talks which are slated to resume April 16 in Vienna. The disarmament of-ficials urged delay on this part of the Safeguard expansion until the talks are further along.

## Sikh Victory Spurs Rioting By the Hindus

Protest Chandigarh Award to Punjab

By Sydney H. Schanberg

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30 (UPI).—The government's award of the disputed city of Chandigarh to Punjab State induced a Sikh Punjabi leader today to call off his threat to immolate himself. But it touched off widespread arson and violence in Haryana State, rival claimant for the famous city designed by Le Corbusier. The army was called in tonight to re-store order.

Mobs in several places in Haryana attacked and set fire to buses, trains, government offices and the homes of government officials. The police opened fire on some of the crowds and at least six deaths were reported. The army was called up when it appeared the police might prove inadequate.

Yesterday's decision by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government—which sought to end the three-year-old fight for exclusive possession of Chandigarh—gave the city to Sikh-dominated Punjab. But to mollify Hindu-dominated Haryana, the government gave the latter a fertile and prosperous section of southwestern Punjab where cotton and citrus fruit are grown.

Money for New Capital

Also, while Haryana is building a new capital, but in no event for more than five years, it will con-tribute to share Chandigarh with Punjab as a joint capital and the city will remain a union territory administered by the national government—the neutral status it has had since the original Punjab in northwestern India was split into Punjab and Haryana states in late 1966.

New Delhi will give Haryana about \$27 million toward its new capital—half as a gift and half as a loan.

Saint (saint) Park Singh, the Sikh leader who had vowed to burn himself to death on Sunday unless Punjab was given unconditional possession of Chandigarh, with no Punjabi land going to Haryana, was nevertheless persuaded today to declare the government's victory for Punjab and set it as a way out of his suicide threat.

At about 5:30 p.m. the saint who was fasting in the Sikh's sacred Golden Temple in Amritsar as a prelude to the immolation, broke the fast by sipping from a glass of orange juice. But the mood at the Golden Temple was more of relief than joy, most of the Punjabi leaders acknowledging that they had paid a heavy price in rich farmland for the right to own Chandigarh.

At about 6 p.m. the saint was taken to the hospital, the spokesman added. He did not say exactly where the casualties occurred.

One civilian was killed and 11 others injured when Israeli jets attacked the Suez area and bombed the Misr Petroleum Co. plant yesterday, the spokesman added.

All the casualties were workers at the plant, formerly owned by Shell oil.

Mohammed Hassanain Helal, editor of the authoritative news-paper Al-Ahram, today warned that Israel might step up its air activities and said recent strikes on the outskirts of Cairo were only the beginning.

Hate Without Limits

Mr. Helal said he expected the attacks would be a natural escalation of Israel's strikes.

"These attacks will be aimed at extending the battle to the daily life and work of the Egyptian masses and, in addition, hitting vital targets, creating a psychological effect extending the breadth of the Arab world," he said.

"We must be prepared to bear the costs of defending our country and Arab homeland... Our hate for the enemy must be without limits. We must be ready to fight him to a finish and our will to kill him must be without hesitation, be-

ing.

The lack of difficulties was interpreted in some quarters here simply as meaning that both nations were preoccupied elsewhere.

"For the Brandi government," said one German, "internal problems come first." He said the debate with the East was the main item in foreign policy. The French are preoccupied with internal economic issues and with their new emphasis on Mediterranean policy.

A German spokesman said that Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann gave a full explanation of France's Middle East policy to German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel. The Germans, said the spokesman, "showed understanding."

The two delegations skipped lightly over the points of difference, saying that they would be brought up again tomorrow.

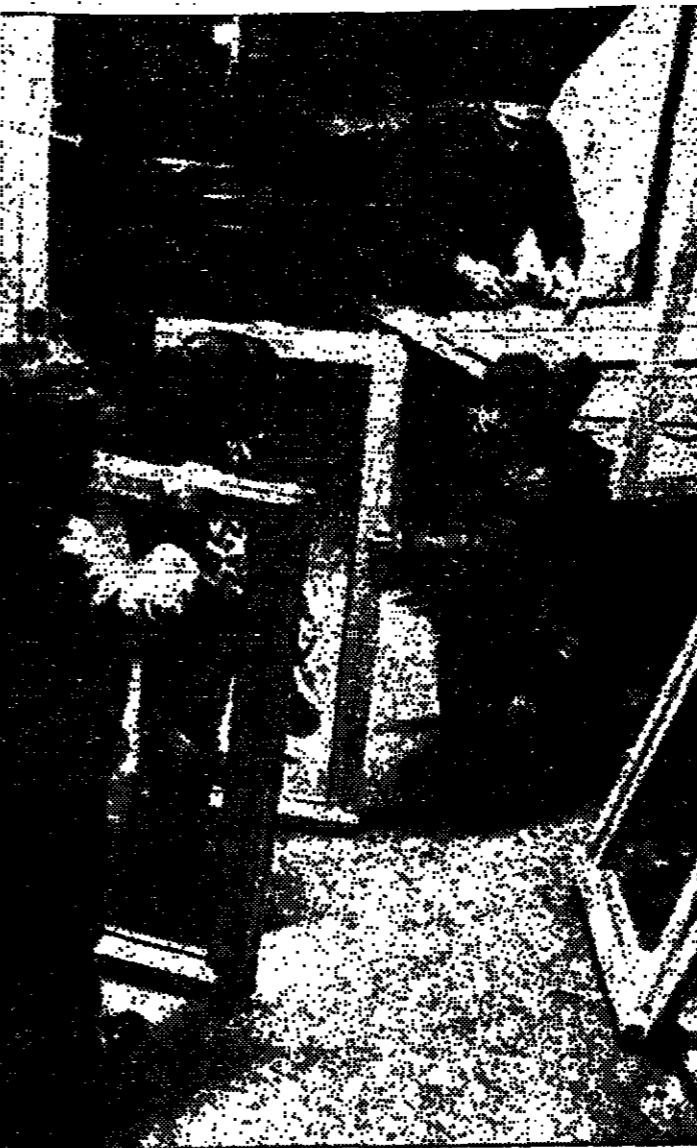
In Berlin, where some French diplomats had been shot over West Berlin Mayor Willy Brandt's intention to deal directly with East Berlin, the French "remained" the Germans today of Allied responsibility for West Berlin.

Two Thorny Problems

Two of the thorniest problems—financing the European Parliament and construction of the accelerator—were apparently left to be worked out at Brussels. It now appears that both Germans and French are prepared to accept a Belgian compromise proposal that would tie the growth of the European Parliament's annual budget to growths of national budgets. The French, fearing supranationality, have claimed that there would not be enough checks on the parliament's spending powers when the final financing scheme comes into effect in 1975.

The accelerator problem is simply where to put it. The Germans want to build it in Germany and the French are opting for Belgium. Included in the German delegation were Mr. Scheel, Economics Minister Karl Schiller and Science Minister Hans Leissing. This afternoon Mr. Brandt called on Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas.

According to the report, Presi-



Associated Press  
BUSY GLAZIER.—At Haifa, Israel, children with window frames wait their turn for new glass after a Syrian MiG-21 buzzed the city Thursday night, causing a sonic boom and breaking dozens of windows. Israel retaliated with a similar raid over Damascus.

## Britain Is Expected to Cancel Sale of 190 Tanks to Libya

By Alfred Friendly

LONDON, Jan. 30 (UPI).—There that the Libyans would turn the Mirages to the Egyptians' transfer would be historically preceded and if it were true, France has promised to send a final plane to Libya.

They emphasized that no final decision had been taken, but said they believed the sale would be "politically intolerable" in Britain. Libya's new revolutionary government has avowed the closest political ties to the United Arab Republic and subscribed to its militant anti-Israel war plans.

The tank deal involving a reported 190 of Britain's newest heavy models, was concluded last April with the government of King Idris. On his overthrow in a bloodless coup in September, pending British commitments to Libya came under review.

The new "captains" government has required the summary closing of British military installations in Libya and the withdrawal of British forces. It has also promised to send some of its own soldiers to join the Arab troops on the Suez Canal, facing the Israeli Army.

In a final decision on whether to carry through the tank sale, the British government would have to consider not only the domestic reaction but probably also the attitude of the United States. It is doubtless loath to appear in American eyes in the same light as France, which has announced a pending sale of 100 Mirage aircraft to Libya. The French transaction has been viewed with some alarm and deep distaste by the State Department.

British official circles do not expect themselves as bitterly, and hold some brief for the French argument that it is better for a Western nation to be a supplier to Libya than the Soviet Union, to which it would otherwise certainly turn.

Moreover, the British believe, it will take two or three years at a minimum for Libyans to be trained as pilots for the highly sophisticated plane, and no less time for installing the elaborate ground equipment and training the necessary maintenance and communication crews. Indeed, it is thought the Libyans could not handle as many as 100 of the craft for a decade or more.

Also, it is thought here unlikely that the Libyans could not handle as many as 100 of the craft for a decade or more.

Spokesmen for both sides indicated that technical differences could delay the agreement, complicated ratification procedure unsettled local issues could the return of some or all 130,000 workers for an indefinite period of time. And rank-and-file rejection by one or more unions involved could upset agreement altogether.

Of the 80 cents an hour over 40 months, an estimate is attributable payments in fringe benefits, to basic wage and cost-of-living increases.

These wage boosts figure roughly to 23 percent, or 6 percent a year on average over the 43-month period in exploration of the old contract Oct. 27 of last year to late 1973. This assumes full implementation of the cost-of-living increases, which the parties are sufficient.

Sen. Scott expressed confidence in a discussion with newsmen that there would be a "continuing de-escalation" of American forces.

But he said that the only way Hand can get all American troops out of South Vietnam would be through negotiations.

If the Communists refuse to negotiate, he said, the United States probably will keep a "garison force" of 150,000 to 200,000 non-combat troops in the area of South Vietnam for some time.

Asked if Vietnam would explode this year as a campaign issue, the senator said he was confident the President "is on top" of the problem.

"I think he's moving fast enough," he said. "I expect that about April there will be further announcements and developments."

The report of the Council of Economic Advisors attached to the President's message, includes a bow to the Milton Friedman school of economic thought, which emphasizes the importance of the money supply. Prof. Friedman is an economist at the University of Chicago.

Instead of relying on interest rates as an indication of steady-state growth in the economy, "better results might be obtained" by concentrating on main monetary aggregates, such as the money supply and total bank credit, the council said.

The President will also promise to appoint a commission to study U.S. financial institutions, but contrary to previous reports makes no recommendation for a moratorium on one-bank holding company legislation.

Windng up its three-week special session, the 24-member committee agreed on the long-awaited text of a protocol.

It provides that countries parties to it will take all practical measures for the prevention of abuse of psychotropic substances and for the early identification, treatment, education, after-care, rehabilitation and social re-integration of people affected by these drugs.

The protocol would also demand the signatures to coordinate prevention efforts and measures against illicit traffic of these drugs and prohibit their use except for medical and scientific purposes.

Meeting has been held Washington on Monday at the International Railway Labor Conference.

The secretary requested last night's breakdown in negotiations between the railroads, your shipcraft unions and the railroads to strike and lock-out action to days.

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tones of 1950s

## use Passes Bill Barring Subversives in Defense Work

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI)—A bill yesterday passed, 374 to 21, to bar subversives from defense plant Civil libertarians said the measure is unconstitutional.

Despite over the right of an accused to confront his accuser had been one of the 1950s, when the

bill, written by the House Internal Security Committee, the successor to the House Committee on Un-American Activities, authorizes the Secretary of Defense to designate the defense facilities subject to provisions of the act. They would be facilities engaged in classified military projects, manufacturing weapons or supporting equipment, or "important utility and service facilities."

The official said much of expense was incurred because pilings had to be driven because it had to be

driven enough to support seafloor pilings at once.

It's just off-shore from existing two-acre heliport is 1,000 feet from the property line.

Mr. Nixon's home in San

Diego, Calif., a larger land-

plot was built for a report-

\$5,000.

## Billie Sol Estes Turned Down on Parole Bid

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI)—Federal parole board refused to grant parole to Billie Sol who has served nearly five years of a 15-year prison sentence on mail fraud and credit dealing.

Justice Department said rejected Estes' parole request at explanation. Estes, 45, built a financial empire in

on a multimillion dollar scale in Sandstone Federal in Minnesota. He began sentence on March 5, 1965, years after his financial empire of it on paper—dissolved.

Parole board's chairman,

J. Reed, said the eight-

member panel rejected parole for "after fully reviewing the record." A spokesman for

board said Estes would not

be eligible again for review of

chances for parole until

January 1971.

Estes was imprisoned at the

state penitentiary in Leaven-

worth, Kan. He was transferred to Minnesota prison Dec. 15,

from

Atomic Sub Runs Ground in Fog

ARLINGTON, S.C., Jan. 30—The nuclear submarine Na-

val Greene ran aground in

Charleston harbor

today.

No one was injured.

U.S. Navy ship is equipped

with Polaris missiles. The ser-

vices to whether the Na-

val Greene was armed with

at the time.

Comdr. J.C. Standiford, com-

mander for the 5th Naval Di-

said there was no indication

of radioactive leakage from the

reactor. Tugs later hauled

the submarine clear of its

shallow water.

Sullivan's

5. Deserter

rested in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (UPI)—A man, Samiviere, a professed

er from the Marine Corps

was granted asylum in

September, 1968, return-

Wednesday.

He was taken into custody at

Airport by military

authorities. Samiviere, who will

be arraigned Monday, has accused

of committing atrocities

in Vietnam. A private first class,

who said he had fought at

Saigon and in the Mekong

He was wounded and was

admitted to a hospital in Japan. He

to Sweden July 22, 1969, from

W.

More Fire Suicides

French Total at 10

LYON, France, Jan. 30

(UPI)—A young teacher and a

man have burned themselves

near here, bringing to ten

number of fire suicides in

the past two weeks.

He said early today that the

Claude Chabry, 26, killed

himself on a deserted road near

gasoline on himself and

lighted it to. The mechanic,

25, killed himself

same method, police said.

Barred body was found today

wood near Besiers, south of

today.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1970

## Mitchell's Use of Wiretaps Restrained in His First Year

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI)—The first public accounting of wiretapping activities against organized crime, made public yesterday, shows that electronic eavesdropping under the Nixon administration has been limited and restrained.

In his report on the federal government's use of eavesdropping in anti-racketeering investigations in 1969, Attorney General John N. Mitchell disclosed that only 31 electronic surveillances were used last year in 15 cities.

Most of these were in the investigation of illegal gambling. Six were installed in Newark, N.J., where they were instrumental in the arrests of 57 persons, one of the most massive roundups of narcotics violators on record.

Mitchell approved each report contained several indications that Mr. Mitchell despite his frequent public statements about the benefits of electronic surveillance, has been using it sparingly and with care.

He stated that he "personally approved each of the reports" to judges for authority to use listening devices. Under the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1968, the federal government was given the authority for the first time to use electronic eavesdropping in criminal investigations. The law requires an annual report of all eavesdropping, which Mr. Mitchell filed Wednesday with the administrator of the United States courts.

Copies were sent to legislative leaders on Capitol Hill and were made available there.

One indication of efforts to limit invasion of privacy was the high number of wiretaps and the relatively few "bugs"—hidden microphones that usually prove more violative of privacy because they can be planted in unexpected places and overhear all that goes on.

Of the 31 surveillances, 30 were for wiretaps. In two of these, "bugs" were also planted. Only once was a "bug" used without a wiretap.

According to the records, most

of the wiretaps were in homes or apartments, where they were being used for bookmaking. The report shows a high percentage of incriminating interceptions, compared to innocent calls.

The girls protested that despite the sign flashing during turbulent weather, they still have to go on serving meals and drinks to passengers.

Now about 200 BOAC hostesses and stewards say they will no longer look after passengers during warning periods until the airline comes up with a plan to safeguard them from injury.

"This decision means that we shall abandon all our duties immediately the seat belt signal is flashed. But we will ensure that passengers are strapped in," one hostess said.

Union officials will put the decision before BOAC management representatives.

## Hostesses Vow They'll Fasten Seat Belt Too

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Air hostesses have decided to give British Overseas Airways Corp. (BOAC) a bumpy ride over those "fasten your seat belt" signs.

The girls protested that despite the sign flashing during turbulent weather, they still have to go on serving meals and drinks to passengers.

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## Racial Incidents Reported at U.S. Base in Germany

HEILBRONN, Germany, Jan. 30

(AP)—A 10 p.m. curfew has been placed on U.S. servicemen stationed in this south German city following a series of racial incidents that left one soldier with serious head injuries.

The fight reportedly occurred on Monday night in an enlisted men's club here. The armed services newspaper Stars and Stripes quoted Col. Vern Joseph Hellmann, area coordinator, as saying that:

• Eight Negroes harassed white soldiers in one of the troop billets.

• Fifteen Negroes, most of whom wore black berets, chased two white soldiers who refused to give one of them a cigarette.

• A white officer was struck by a Negro enlisted man at the local snack bar.

"I have instituted a thorough investigation to determine if these incidents are related to part of an organized effort at disruption," Col. Joseph said. The curfew will last at least until the investigation is completed.

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the

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erotic French literature.

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true story of a Negro

"Queen" in the ghetto

of Chicago. Find out

what it is like to be a

Negro in America.

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ALL THE LOVING COUPLES

by Lee V. Gordeau

Made into a major motion

Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, January 31-February 1st, 1970 \*

## Last Vestige of 'Prague Spring'

Almost exactly two years after Alexander Dubcek became first secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist party, he has "resigned" from that party's Central Committee. Symbolically, his departure from his last party position marks the end of the remarkable period in Czechoslovak history that began when Mr. Dubcek replaced Antonin Novotny.

This symbolism fully matches the unhappy reality shown by the latest Prague purge. That purge removes from power almost all the remaining important figures who had demonstrated genuine enthusiasm for democratic socialism in 1968 and who bowed to the Soviet yoke only after the invasion. Their replacements, notably Premier Lubomir Strougal and new Presidium members Antonin Kapel and Josef Lemart, are men whose fidelity to the Soviet Union was proved at every key point.

Some are already calling the present period Novotnyism without Novotny, but the retrogression that has taken place over the last two years is much greater than such a description implies. True, today as at the end of the Novotny era, Czechoslovakia is again a Soviet satellite and its economy is still a major disaster area. But, under Novotny, Czechoslovakia was not occupied

by Soviet troops, while in the last years of the Novotny period there was far more freedom of public intellectual and artistic discussion and creation than there is now.

In the light of the latest Prague personnel changes, Gustav Husak looks increasingly like an embarrassing anomaly as first secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist party. Except for the aged and enfeebled President, Ludvik Svoboda, he is the sole remaining important figure who can claim to have played a leading and constructive role in the "Prague spring" of 1968. The prestige he gained then helped him to implement last year his allegedly "realistic" program for purging the liberals and restoring full Soviet hegemony over Czechoslovakia.

Now that Mr. Husak has accomplished that task, however, Moscow needs him no longer. There are plenty of enthusiastic and willing collaborators in high Prague posts today with no similar "blemishes" on their records. It would not be too surprising, therefore, if, before 1970 is out, Mr. Husak joined Mr. Dubcek in that comfortable exile represented by a diplomatic post abroad.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Thieu's Army Shifts

President Thieu's replacement of three major tactical commanders in the Mekong Delta brings critically needed changes in the South Vietnamese Army.

Poor leadership has always been the most important reason for poor ARVN performance. It clearly cannot be tolerated any longer in the vital rice-bowl region south of Saigon, where American combat troops have been withdrawn and "Vietnamization" is on trial.

The buildup of North Vietnamese units in the region and the approach of what traditionally has been a period of Communist offensive activity gives additional urgency to army reorganization in the delta at this time. Mr. Thieu has now made a good beginning.

A widespread internal shake-up appears under way. Four of South Vietnam's 44 province chiefs have been replaced and another ten of these key administrative officials, virtually all army officers, reportedly will be shifted in the coming weeks. Moves on this scale may offer Mr. Thieu an opportunity to tighten further his control of the armed forces and the government by placing men loyal to him in posts held by protégés of Vice-President Ky and other junta members.

The precise makeup and influence of the Saigon military junta now is no longer as clear as in the past. In the past, the junta has been a conclave of warlords who have made and broken governments. But Mr. Thieu replaced two inefficient division commanders last year in a move some observers considered one of his most important in office.

A further consolidation of power in President Thieu's hands is indicated, but the

important question is how he will use that power as American forces withdraw. He must push through land reform and other important social and political changes to increase his support in the countryside. But the success of Vietnamization hangs on the efficiency of the armed forces more than on any other single factor. The possibility of a settlement in the Paris negotiations and the survival of the Saigon regime after American withdrawal both depend on the ability to go alone that the South Vietnamese Army demonstrates this year.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Mathématiques Nouvelles

Last December, French spokesmen both here and in Paris indignantly denied a New York Times report that France was selling 50 Mirage fighter planes to Libya.

On Jan. 6, Defense Ministry sources conceded that "ten to 15" Mirages might be involved in a broader commercial transaction with the Libyans. Three days later, Defense Minister Michel Debré confirmed the original report, saying that about 50 planes were involved. Last week, Mr. Debré raised the ante by an additional 30 interceptors and 20 trainer-reconnaissance planes.

Now the word from Paris is that the total Libyan purchase is "closer to 110 than 100" planes. The French government may see some logic in this new math; but in the eyes of much of the French public and of the outside world it is playing a cynically deceptive game with this dangerous deal that is destroying its credibility as well as firing the flames of another war.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Barring of Ashe

It looks like South Africa is now going to be excluded from taking part in the Davis Cup tournament and will be expelled from the International Tennis Federation (over its refusal to admit Arthur Ashe).

Those will be reactions which will come as blows to South Africa. For in that country there is a tendency to give great publicity in the newspapers to every attempt abroad which shows understanding for the apartheid policy, with a result that many South Africans are made to believe that the denunciation of the apartheid policy by world opinion could have been worse. A clear "no" from the sports world might, therefore, be important.

—From Trouw (Amsterdam).

### Mirage Diplomacy

Washington has kept silent in the expectation of better information, but nevertheless it does not conceal the bitterness caused by the Mirage affair, a bitterness which they are trying not to exaggerate in view of the coming visit of President Pompidou. The reaction is quite different in London, despite

the visit of Prime Minister Wilson to Washington. London actually does not disapprove of the Mirage sale, even more so since Britain is currently negotiating the sale of 200 ultramodern tanks to Tripoli.

—From Combat (Paris).

\* \* \*

It is hardly surprising that 49 percent of the French people, according to an opinion poll published in Le Figaro Thursday, disapprove of the French government's policy in the Middle East.

Polls, of course, are not an infallible guide to right conduct. But it is significant that more than half the French public consider that France should sell arms to no country in the Middle East.

As a member of the four-power talks, France, like Britain, has a heightened responsibility to set an example beyond reproach in contributing to solution of the problems of the Middle East.

The two countries should use whatever influence they have, and in sober truth it is little enough, to work together for agreement in this area.

—From The Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

Jan. 31, 1895

LONDON—Sinn Fein, victorious at the local elections in Ireland today, made use of the power thus placed in its hands and came out in open defiance of the government. Republican chairmen of the councils were everywhere elected. At several places the Sinn Fein flag was run up over the Council Chambers. In Dublin the municipal buildings are next door to the Castle and the flag fluttered all day in full view of the authorities. Sinn Fein chairmen were elected in all the major counties and they are Roman Catholic mayors in Londonderry. Economic differences are equally

### Fifty Years Ago

Jan. 31, 1920

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## What Awaits Mr. Rogers

By Anthony Lewis

KANO, Nigeria.—When he sets off shortly on his African trip, Secretary of State Rogers will quickly observe a fundamental truth, obvious enough but nevertheless impressive when seen for oneself: Black Africa is not a homogeneous place but a collection of territories that vary enormously in their qualities and their problems.

Consider one fact about one country, Eastern Nigeria, where the struggle for an independent Biafra has just ended: It was working toward the goal of universal primary education before the war. But in Kano State, in the north, exactly 5.8 percent of school-age children are now attending primary school.

Underlying those remarkable statistics are immense differences of climate, culture, history and religion.

East-central Nigeria is the heartland of the Ibo, an individualistic people who yearn like Americans for education and economic achievement. Missionaries, who found them congenial, helped to provide schools and converted many of the Ibo to Roman Catholicism. It is a crowded land, the most populous in black Africa, where the lush is crowded with palms and moist underground.

West-central Nigeria is the heartland of the Hausa, an individualistic people who yearn like Americans for education and economic achievement. Missionaries, who found them congenial, helped to provide schools and converted many of the Hausa to Roman Catholicism. It is a dry land, the dust of the Sahara blows down in the winter wind known as the Harmattan.

How can anyone be surprised that a country defined as such by artificial colonial boundaries should have difficulty holding itself together when it contains people so diverse. And the obstacles to a continental view, to pan-Africanism, are even greater.

Even for the casual visitor the contrast between the two coasts is striking. In East Africa he notices the perfect weather, the sense of space, some of the most beautiful views on earth. In West Africa he sees people: crowded, noisy, colorful, exciting.

The truth is that much of East Africa is white man's country, which the blacks are now painfully learning to run. The British went there not only to rule but to settle. The great farms are still in the highlands, where the clear, warm days and cool nights are so appealing. Very little was done to educate the Africans. Still today one senses the fragility of African government there, the thin crust of trained personnel; behind many an African official or business person stands a white man or an Asian.

It also would interfere with his intention to back Goodell for the Senate this year. Furthermore, as a Democrat, Lindsay would be under pressure to make a 1970 senator, either of which could lead to political destruction so soon after his rugged mayoral campaign.

But if Lindsay is not yet a Democrat, he really is not longer a Republican (except in party registration). His appointment of Robert Morgenstern, ousted by President Nixon as U.S. attorney in New York City, as deputy mayor typifies the far deeper Democratic tone of Lindsay's new administration. Lindsay would be delighted to see Democrat Morgenstern beat Republican Rock-

star. Just in this area, for example, the prospects for Nigeria are lush because of the oil whose full development has been awaiting the end of the war; but adjoining Nigeria to the northeast is Chad, a great emptiness, mostly desert, whose economic existence depends entirely on subsidy from France—with the expected political consequence of dependence.

Why should William P. Rogers or any other American care about all this anyway? We have got over the feeling of a few years ago that the fate of the world is going to be decided in Africa. The Russians as well as us seem to be downplaying any notion of East-West confrontation in Africa, and a good thing, too.

Underlying those remarkable statistics are immense differences of climate, culture, history and religion.

That primary election defeat also would give no assurances whatever. What's more, some sides are less circumspect than Lindsay in shielding future intentions. Peter Tufo, the mayor's representative in Washington, has privately felt out liberal Republicans on Capitol Hill about their reaction to Lindsay's switching parties.

Thus, what was mere speculation last November when Lindsay was re-elected mayor is approaching reality: he has very nearly decided he has no future in the Republican party and that his only hope for national office will be as a Democrat. He is now between parties, accounting for the ambiguity of his political remarks Wednesday noon to his fellow liberal Republicans and generally general to everybody except his intimates.

Bargaining Powers

Lindsay almost surely will stay between parties through the 1970 election for practical reasons. A switch to the Democrats now would diminish his bargaining powers in the forthcoming session with the Republican governor and Republican legislature in Albany.

It also would interfere with his intention to back Goodell for the Senate this year. Furthermore, as a Democrat, Lindsay would be under pressure to make a 1970 senator, either of which could lead to political destruction so soon after his rugged mayoral campaign.

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Whether that Lindsay bid comes against Mr. Nixon in 1972 will depend on his assessment of the political climate over the next two years or so—that is, his determination of whether the counter-revolution has begun. But without encouragement from Lindsay, the Democratic party's door has been swinging open for him with surprising speed since his re-election.

For instance, Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma, Democratic national chairman, met secretly with Lindsay over cocktails in New York City on Jan. 21. Nobody else knows just what was discussed. But it is no secret in Washington that Harris, depressed by the lackluster quality of the present Democratic presidential hopefuls, is casting covetous eyes toward the Lindsay charisma.

On the other side, liberal Republicans headed by Goodell are pleading with Lindsay to stay a Republican and work for a more liberal party. They are fighting a losing battle. Indeed, that luncheon here on Wednesday might have been one of Lindsay's last political meetings with fellow Republicans.

## Letters

### Bohlen Replies to Review

It is not entirely clear to me what Mr. Richard J. Barnet was reviewing in his article in Book World and the International Herald Tribune on Jan. 15. He appears to have been more concerned with his own indictment of 20 years of American foreign policy than with an accurate description of my book, "The Transformation of American Foreign Policy."

The book, based on three lectures given at Columbia University in the spring of 1969, deals only with certain limited aspects of the transformation of America's role in the postwar world, most notably with regard to Soviet-American relations; as stated at the outset, it is "of necessity more a summary of selected views and items than a history of the period." Not only does Mr. Barnet's review go far beyond the scope of the book, but seriously mutilates its contents. For those who may not have read the book, I feel it necessary to point out some of the inaccuracies and distortions.

Mr. Barnet starts off, in the first sentence, by abbreviating the quotation of remarks made to me by Karl Radcliff in 1954 as to deprive it of any point. Mr. Barnet confines himself to Radcliff's first sentence: "You Westerners will never understand Bolshevism." However, Radcliff continued:

"You consider Bolshevism as a hot bath whose temperature can be raised and lowered to suit the taste of the bathers. This is not true. You are either 100 percent in the bath and 100 percent for it, or you are 100 percent outside and 100 percent against it."

It is clear that Radcliff was asserting the uncompromising nature of Bolshevik doctrine; the omission makes any reference to him meaningless.

Elsewhere, Mr. Barnet erroneously asserts that I believe the article by Jacques Duclos and Stalin's election speech in 1946 to be "the authentic events at the root of the cold war." As is clear from the context, the reference is to the "origins" of the cold war in point of time, not its causes—the article and speech being symptoms of the revival by the Soviet government, at the end of the war, of the right ideological stance referred to by Radcliff.

Numerous other remarks are quoted out of context; thus a glance at the book suffices to show that the initial "critical attitude"

CHARLES E. BOHLEN

Washington.

prove and regulate them; they will stop dying. Your hearts are not appreciated less, understood, in black. Gen. Gowon and Col. Ojukwu have been educated in the but they are Africans first. Nigeria finally ends this will see for yourself what the general will take in and up the mess. He will not because it is not the native African to hurry. We don't operate the way you do. Gowon will mop up in war, there is nothing you or write to change his mind. My friend's words were that discarding I had heard on 8 in a long time. And face of Gen. Gowon's recent I believe it all.

WON YOUNG JI

Geneva.  
We are blushing—and cleaning out some quarter-century-old files.

MICHAEL WHITFIELD WHITFIELD (Former UN correspondent)

London.

Balls o' Fur

Apropos of "State of the Union" (Jan. 26), we have news for Baker. (As we do on this news may be construed, fair letter.)

One recent night our big plug-in radio went dead, gutted in a cloud of smoke to burn-out moisture. A friend rushed off to a repairman in Nigeria.

The repairman: "Monsieur, this radio belongs to an American lady. Tell me, she does own?"

"Friend, already started,"

"And do the cats sit on the because they like the wave?"

"Come to think of it, it is."

"Monsieur, regard the it is stuffed with cat hair insulation. All was over fried. Hello, it is only to say."

"The garbage can?"

"Out, Monsieur."

Well, that's the only ever heard of that produced overnight because it couldn't up a full bell.

VIRGINIA CHASE

St. Paul, France.

**Obituaries****Liddell Hart, Military Writer, Dead in England at 74**

DON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—Sir Henry Liddell Hart, 74, one world's leading military writers and thinkers, whose basic ideas on warfare were adopted by German Army in its 1940 blitz through France, died yesterday in Marlow, Buckinghamshire.

Hart fought a tenacious battle between the years when the World War I got his ideas for an "existing torrent" method of attack by the British Army. But Germans, who had translated some of his writings, took up his with far more alacrity than his own country.

Heinz Guderian, the German general who led the Panzer divisions through France, said his art in mechanized warfare was "inspired" by reading articles by Hart.

Gen. Erwin Rommel chided British by saying they would be proud of their defeats in the war had they paid attention to Sir Basil's writings.

In his own country, Sir Basil few receptive ears for his theories that armor was the way of the future.

I convinced him of the need for speed and mobility, avoiding confrontations if possible,

argued that the tank affordability by allowing quick variation in direction of attack and of enemy lines by cutting supplies.

As 1933 he was still commanding of the opposition in British cavalry officers, who believed mechanized warfare as not soldiering.

Basil was born in Paris, the son of a clergyman. He was at Cambridge University when war out in 1914 and left to join my.

The time of the Battle of Vimy, much-fought-over battle known to the British soldiers as "Wipers"—he was a captain in command of a company passed in the 1916 battle of Somme, when the British slaughtered as they advanced at well-prepared German defenses.

wrote the first of his 30 books in about the Somme offensive. Later he wrote a battle drill that was to become a standard feature of training in II. In 1955 he published two sets of memoirs.

Lady Furness  
NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP).—Furness, the former Thelma, who said she had a romance with the Prince of Wales before he became the Duke of Windsor, died here today. She was 66 and had been living in Beverly Hills, Calif., a socialite Thelma Morgan was the widow of the late Mrs. Harold Vanderbilt. They were co-authors of a twin autobiography, "Our Exposure," published in 1965.

It Lady Furness told of a meeting with Prince Edward before met Wallis Simpson, now the Queen of Windsor. Their romance

Russians Expel Italian Reporter as 'Anti-Soviet'  
MOSCOW, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Soviet critics today ordered Ennio Susto, correspondent of the newspaper La Stampa, to leave the Soviet Union within a

Carretto said he was told by the Foreign Ministry that his actions were incompatible with those of a foreign correspondent, said he was expelled "in connection with his violation of the rules of the stay of foreign correspondents in the U.S.S.R. and anti-Soviet activity."

In a massive bulldozer and helicopter land and air operation the injured were rushed to hospitals in Tehran and the nearby town of Amol.

The avalanches swept down on the Tehran-Amol highway, 50 miles from here, on Wednesday.

Survivors told how frozen rock and snow tumbled down from the mountainsides, smothering cars, trucks and buses. Some vehicles were caught up and buried into rocky ravines.

The latest death toll was 39—most frozen to death.

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J. SCHERBACH, 16, Rue de la Motte-Picquet, 3 p.m.

M. DE RAUCH, 37, R. J. Gordon, 3 p.m.

MOLYNEUX, 5 Rue Royale, 3 p.m.

REED LAPIDUS, STAV, 1er-de-Sèvres, 3 p.m.

TORRENTE, 24, R. Matignon, 3:30 p.m.

Philippe VENET, 62 Rue François-Jaray

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Sir Basil Liddell Hart

**Socialist Discord Endangers Attempt at Italian Coalition**

ROME, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Divisions in the Socialist party today held up efforts to form a four-party coalition government at solving Italy's current political crisis.

But it also became clear that present Mariano Rumor's Christian Democratic government will have to resign, as the Social Democrats are now pledged to do.

Most political observers believed that despite continuing differences only an unexpected political development would prevent the formation of a new coalition.

The previous center-left coalition collapsed last July, when the Social Democrats split with the mainstream Socialists to form their own party. The schism was largely because of bitter disagreements over relations with the Communists.

Both parties had exhausted their mandate.

Negotiations reached a crucial point on Wednesday when the four-party Socialists came to a basic agreement and referred their findings to their party executives.

The Christian Democrat and Social Democratic executives have given the go-ahead for formal coalition talks to start, but the Socialist executive referred the question to a central committee meeting summoned for next Tuesday.

The move was a result of internal pressure by left-wingers opposed to a four-party coalition.

Premier Rumor's cabinet had been expected to resign by the end of this month, but now it will stay in office until late next week, when the situation should finally be clear.

**New Border Clash With Honduras And El Salvador**

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 30 (AP).—Hostilities broke out again between Honduras and El Salvador yesterday with both sides claiming the other started the shooting. There were no immediate confirmed reports of deaths or injuries in the renewal of the shooting which had led to a 100-hour undeclared war between the two Central American countries last July.

But the first definite result was the suspension of peace talks now being held between the two in Costa Rica. The July clash erupted over a series of soccer matches between the countries. At least 200 persons were killed then.

El Salvador claimed Honduran planes violated Salvadorean air space and that Honduran troops and armed civilians crossed the ill-defined border but were repelled by Salvadorean troops in a three-hour battle.

But Honduras claimed 100 members of the El Salvador National Guard and later four Salvadorean airplanes attacked Honduras but were turned back in a battle that lasted several hours.

**750 Are Saved From Avalanches Of Snow in Iran**

TEHRAN, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Army and police rescue teams have saved 750 people trapped by avalanches in a snowbound mountain area northeast of here.

In a massive bulldozer and helicopter land and air operation the injured were rushed to hospitals in Tehran and the nearby town of Amol.

The avalanches swept down on the Tehran-Amol highway, 50 miles from here, on Wednesday.

Survivors told how frozen rock and snow tumbled down from the mountainsides, smothering cars, trucks and buses. Some vehicles were caught up and buried into rocky ravines.

The latest death toll was 39—most frozen to death.

**ADVERTISING****Lesotho in State of Crisis****Following Close Election**

MASERU, Lesotho, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—The Lesotho government today declared a state of emergency in this mountainous kingdom, suspended the constitution and arrested the chief opposition leader. A dusk-to-dawn curfew was later imposed.

Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan's crisis moves came within hours of a claim that the opposition leader, Ntsu Mokhehle, a fiery pan-Africanist, had won the first general election held in independent Lesotho-British Basutoland until 1966.

The election was seen as crucial in terms of the political balance in southern Africa.

An opposition victory could turn Lesotho away from Chief Jonathan's policy of cooperation and co-existence with South Africa onto a new course of pan-Africanism and a search for greater economic independence from the white-ruled Republic that surrounds it.

The South African pro-government newspaper Die Vaderland said in a recent report that a victory for Mr. Mokhehle would mean the people of Lesotho had chosen to live in unity with South Africa.

Maseru, the capital, was quiet tonight as the curfew came into force at 6 p.m. local time, but

there were unconfirmed reports from Bloemfontein, in neighboring South Africa, that gunfire had been heard across the border in north-west Lesotho.

One death has already been reported since polling began on Tuesday. Police opened fire on an unruly crowd in the north of the country on Wednesday, killing one man and injuring another.

Chief Jonathan announced the state of emergency in a broadcast to the nation today. He said he was acting in the interests of law and order and called on the people to remain calm.

Less than half an hour later, Mr. Mokhehle was arrested together with three other senior officials of his Basutoland Congress party.

As police led him away from his party headquarters, Mr. Mokhehle told reporters, "The prime minister has declared a state of emergency because we have won the election."

Incomplete official results this morning showed the opposition Congress party neck-and-neck with Chief Jonathan's ruling Basotho National party, with 23 seats each in the 60-seat parliament.

However, Chief Jonathan said in his broadcast that Mr. Mokhehle had been claiming a majority with at least 33 seats.

Chief Jonathan warned whites in the capital and the villages of Lembe and Buthe Buthe, on the northwestern border with South Africa, to get out of the country before 10 p.m. tonight, the Associated Press reported.

(Soon after, a small exodus of cars bearing whites, some of them South African officials on loan to the Lesotho government, headed for the border.)

**Greek Ship Hits Reef; All 88 Saved**

ATHENS, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Eighty-eight people were rescued from the 1,769-ton Greek passenger ship Epiros today when the vessel caught fire after hitting a reef outside the Aegean port of Skiros, according to reports reaching here.

The Epiros, which sails between Piraeus and ports in northern Greece, was reported to have struck the reef at 1:30 a.m. in thick fog. The ship carried 34 passengers and 54 crew, all of whom were taken aboard Skiros Harbor Authority vessels.

A gash appeared in the side of the Epiros, and the blaze started shortly afterwards. The ship is now half submerged on the reef, the owner, Petros Potamianos, said.

The cardinal-theologian, conservative, accused the Dutch National Pastoral Council of Priests and lay People of "lying" and distorting facts.

"Crafty maneuvers are wrapping the issue in a kind of big cloud of dust," he said. "What they want to hit by means of it is the authority of the supreme pontiff." Cardinal Danielion said "small pressure groups" and "teachers of falsehood"



Associated Press  
JAILED—Ntsu Mokhehle, Lesotho opposition leader.

**Ulster Orders Bar Curfew to Cool Tempers****Government Fears Renewed Violence**

BELFAST, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—A drinkers' curfew has been imposed here this weekend to stave off further Protestant-Catholic clashes. All taverns and clubs have been ordered to close at 8:30 p.m.—30 minutes earlier than usual—tonight and tomorrow.

Taverns in Northern Ireland do not open at all on Sundays.

The Northern Ireland Security Committee decided yesterday to impose the curfew in the city after five successive nights of trouble among groups of Protestant extremists, Catholics, and British troops.

Similar restraints were imposed in this hard-drinking city in October last year after a serious outbreak of shooting in the Protestant Shankill Road district.

Earlier reports mistakenly said the security committee had planned to impose a weekend-long liquor ban in the city. In fact, the curfew will mean taverns will close only 90 minutes earlier than usual in an attempt to prevent drink-inflamed quarells that frequently touch off major disturbances among Protestant and Catholic feuding militants.

**Saints Peace**  
Ever since the riots of August and October, when order had to be restored at gunpoint by the British Army, a sullen peace has reigned. Now the old grievances seem to be bubbling up once more.

Catholics, outnumbered 3-1 by Protestants, are still demanding civil rights reforms.

The more fanatical Protestants, many of them from poorer sections of the community, consider their positions are being eroded by the advancement of Catholics in employment and housing.

One reform that seriously upset Protestant extremists was last October's decision to disarm the Royal Ulster Constabulary and abolish the "B-special" police reserves. Both these forces had widely been dubbed as pro-Protestant.

In Londonderry, today, a British Army patrol narrowly escaped injury when a fire-bomb exploded near their jeep. United Press International reported Army officials said assailants tossed the bomb as the jeep cruised near the Catholic Bogside area, focal point of last August's rioting. The bomb exploded in the street and no one was injured, they said.

**Vatican Reaffirms Insistence On Celibacy in Priesthood**

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 30 (AP).—A French cardinal and leading Vatican spokesman said today there would be no loosening of the ban on marriage for Roman Catholic priests.

He strongly criticized Dutch bishops and priests for their liberal approach to the issue of celibacy.

In an article in the Vatican daily L'Observatore Romano, France's Jean Cardinal Danielion accused Dutch liberals of trying to belittle papal authority and of exploiting the celibacy issue.

It was the first time the Vatican openly attacked the Dutch bishops since they voiced support for a national assembly of priests and lay people, which recommended that priests be allowed to marry.

The attack dealt a blow to clerics who had hoped that the cautious attitude the Vatican showed in the past few weeks might mean a willingness to give some consideration to the Dutch recommendations.

The cardinal-theologian, conservative, said the Dutch National Pastoral Council of Priests and lay People of "lying" and distorting facts.

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## Art in Paris A Long Look at Monet

By Michael Gibson

**P**ARIS, Jan. 30.—There is, of course, a Rouen cathedral, shimmering in the sunlight, a red sun setting on the blue

banks of the Thames, each brush stroke seemingly set down at random, and three studies of Monet's waterlily pond, reflecting the changing light in the sky.

There is a large winter landscape where shadows glow in the refracted light and where the snowy stillness is bound into a timeless spell. Nothing realistic in the treatment, nothing staid—and yet the broad brush has recorded the deep illusion of being and the landscape comes at one like a gust of sharp winter air.

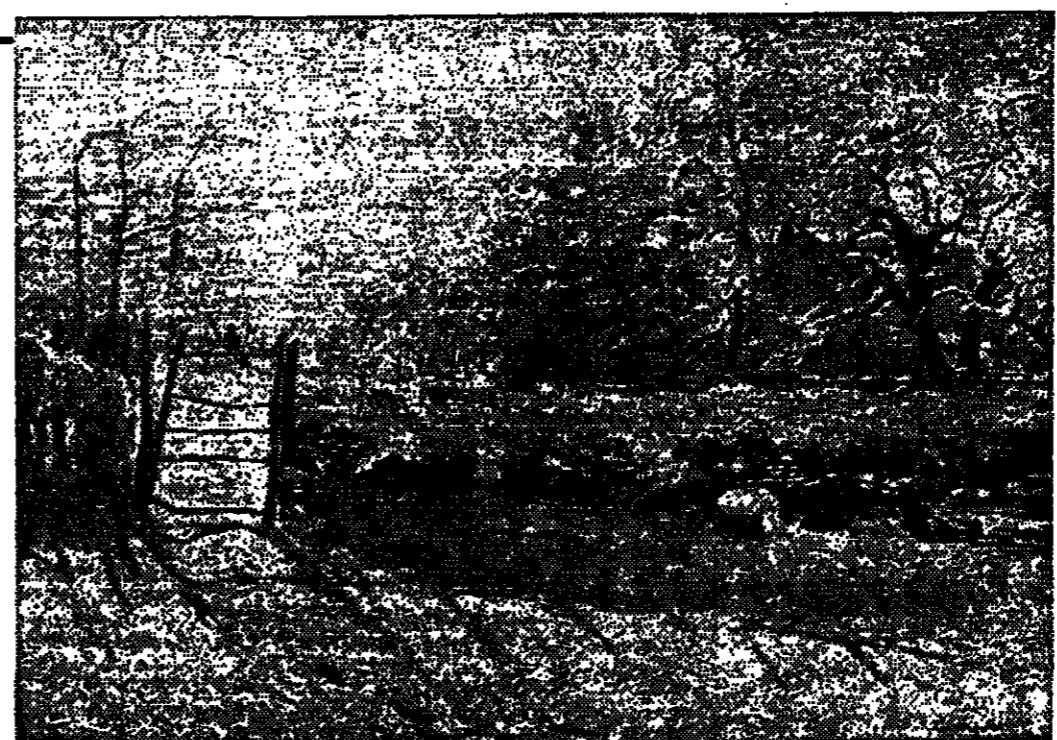
These are among the 50 paintings by Claude Monet—48 of them from private collections not normally on view to the public—which are on exhibition at the Durand-Ruel Gallery, 36 Avenue de Friedland, until Feb. 28.

The exhibition celebrates what is almost a private anniversary: one hundred years ago (September 1870) Monet fled to London after the debacle of the Franco-Prussian war. There he met Durand-Ruel, his future dealer and the founder of the gallery.

### The Progression

The works on display were painted between 1864, when the artist was 24 years old, and 1912, when he was 78 and his sight was beginning to fail. Consequently they give a good idea of how his work progressed from the well-wrought, somewhat heavier paintings of the early years, through the really splendid works of the 1870s when he attained full and original mastery of light and color, and on into our own century.

Practically all the paintings in this show bear the stamp of the painter's strong assurance and enthusiasm. It is this enthusiasm that catches one up, time and again, and draws one into the picture. Primarily it is an enthusiasm for nature which Monet saw neither as the dark, tormented, tragic queen of some of the romantics nor as the elegant but somewhat lifeless *dame de la haute-bourgeoisie* of the more academic painters. Instead he saw it as a quasi-miraculous phenomenon, shining with an intimate, inward light which he spent his life recording with



"The Snow Effect Near Honfleur," painted by Monet around 1870.

the powerful devotion of a lover.

He was a painter of nature above all—the people in his canvases are passing silhouettes, moving features in the landscape. He is not concerned with the tragedy of man's mortality, but rather with the "immortality" of change.

Whether he painted a snow-

scape near Honfleur, or a river glimpsed through trees, or haystacks in the peasant milky light of the Ile-de-France region, he reached beyond himself in defining the special lyrical joy of the hour and exercising both past and future until what remains on the canvas is the briefest, favored moment caught up into eternity.

It is this lyrical, untragic aspect of his work that makes it remote from the preoccupations of artists today and in fact from the outlook of much of the public. Yet it is by no means "old-fashioned" for in any age Monet should rank among those of whom one cannot help saying: this is a real painter.

## Art in London

### On View: Polish Art, Rodin Sculptures

By Max Wykes-Joyce

**L**ONDON, Jan. 30.—The Royal Academy customarily mounts a winter exhibition of major importance. This year it is of about 500 items, and entitled "1,000 Years of Art in Poland." Now it must be observed that it is art in Poland, not Polish art; as that a great deal of the most interesting exhibits here are of foreign origin—the Jagellonian tapestries, for example, were all woven in Brussels; the bishop's miter of Tomas Szczepanski was almost certainly fashioned in Italy; the best 15th-century

portraitist in Poland was the Italian Marcello Bocciailli (1511-1518).

Nevertheless there are some fine native exhibits here, especially in the fields of sculpture and what one might term useful arts—book illumination, glassware, armor. Fragments of anonymous Romanesque stone-carving and 14th-century lime-wood sculptures from Cracow workshops certainly represent indigenous art; as does the stained glass from the Dominican cloister in Cracow. The Hussar's plate armor is certainly

something uniquely Polish, with wings attached to the backplate which added immeasurably to the terror induced in the enemy, both by its appearance and by the wailing sound it made.

Polish glass of the 18th century was also very beautiful, and from time to time rivaled even that of the more famous Bohemian factories—especially that from Lubaczow. After the 18th century, however, judging by the exhibits in this show, the quality of Polish art seems to trail off. This is, of course, understandable in view of Poland's subsequent stormy history. And certainly we should be grateful to the Polish government for allowing so many treasures to leave the homeland, the last time that many of the more fragile items will be allowed to do so.

\*\*\*

At the Hayward Gallery is a titanic exhibition of the work of Rodin organized by the Arts Council of Great Britain and the Association Francaise d'Artiste. It is difficult to write about the work of this giant, for the vast Hayward Gallery has taken on the aspect of a god's workshop, with here a finished torso, there a hand, here a giant fist encompassing a pair of lovers, then the flayed torso of Marzias. And upon the walls many drawings, some no more than shorthand annotations, aide-memoires to further creation; others of such immediacy and beauty that they fairly take one's breath away.

And what dominates this exhibition of more than 200 works? The monument to the other colossus of 19th-century France, Honore de Balzac. It has always been my suspicion, seeing it in the garden of the Hotel Biron, that this bronze giant was one of the masterworks of French sculpture. Translated to the battlefield interior of the Hayward, it besidesthe gallery like a veritable act of God. It is, in effect, the greatest European sculpture since the death of Michelangelo.

Rousseau and Dali. One of the early 19th-century black and white prints in the sale shows a party of men and women (in petticoats) sitting bolt upright on the branches of a tree. Lookers standing underneath gaze at them stiffly. A powerful sense of rhythm inspired the peasant artist, who thus produced a fantastic image not so far removed from the art of Blake.

Naturally, prices for this sort of art have risen during the past ten years. The growing trend toward both archaism and folk art, coupled with the sudden popularity of country houses, explains the new favor such prints enjoy. And there is a surprising but unmistakable similarity between the favorite colors of the folk engraving (acid almond greens, deep maroons, bright oranges) and the modern palette. Even so, bids will range, on the average, between \$30 and \$100—very moderate prices. Such prices do not really correspond to the exceeding rarity of some of the sale items.

Ironically enough, these prints, which were turned out by the thousands to be sold by peddlers in the wintertime, have survived in very small numbers. They were not meant to. People stuck them on walls, handled them with dirty fingers. There is no record of the number of prints issued or of successive editions, as is the case with highbrow engravings. Thus there is almost no way of saying whether or not any given image is unique. Quite a few of them in this sale were rare to a collector of old statuary. He couldn't remember an auction where so many had been offered at one time in the past four or five years.

It may be even longer before another such sale takes place.

There are few popular prints left that date from the 1600s. But there are many from the 18th century to tell us what interested the peasants and the lower-middle classes. They wanted religious images in considerable number: crucifixions, the Virgin Mary and saints.

The artists who made these images often came from the peasant milieu. They had only a superficial notion of the art conventions. The true contemporary aesthetics and sophistication were alien to them. Hence, a blend of naïveté and invention that is sometimes surprising. There is a crucifixion in the sale with Christ nailed to a turquoise blue cross of almost Oriental design. It has a singular poetic charm.

Yet religious imagery was only a small part of it all. Those who bought the prints wanted to see their own crafts depicted. A delightful set of 12 little silhouettes on a single page shows sellers of various kinds of fruits—it is in the Monday sale. Although it is as late as the mid-18th century, it is many centuries older in feeling: the country folks didn't know what it meant to be moving with the times.

They also loved proverbs, anecdotes and puzzles and liked to see them illustrated. The first comic strips, sometimes very close to ours, were produced in this way. Some prints are halfway between Don Quixote

and Gulliver's Travels. On view through April 4 Daily 10-5, Sat. 10-1 20 Bond St., W.1.

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## BUSINESS

### Japan Breaks Record or Payments Surplus

By Philip Shabecoff

NYO, Jan. 30 (NTY).—Japan set a record surplus of \$2.28 billion in its international payments balance in 1969, the government reported today.

For the first time in Japanese history the balance-of-payments had topped the \$2

billion mark.

The trade surplus reached \$3.75 billion on exports of \$15.73 billion and imports of \$11.98 billion.

Exports in 1969 rose by .23 percent and imports by 17 percent over the previous year, the report noted.

Although the government did not mention it specifically, well over one-third of the trade surplus was gained in the United States. Japan enjoyed a favorable balance of \$1.3 to \$1.5 billion in trade with the United States last year, according to U.S. sources.

The inflow of foreign capital into Japan reached \$1.25 billion, \$500 million more than the previous year and another record.

Foreign investments in Japanese stocks, which totaled \$780 million last year, set still another record.

In addition, Japanese government and industry floated \$270 million in bonds in overseas money markets last year.

The heavy stocks investments are expected to slow this year because new U.S. regulations discourage American mutual funds from pouring as much money into Japan as they had last year.

Final results for 1969 showed that Japan chalked up a \$180 million surplus in short-term capital transactions and a \$138 billion deficit in long-term capital.

At the end of the year, Japan's reserves of gold and foreign exchange stood at \$2.46 billion.

Because of its highly favorable trade and payments surpluses, Japan continues to receive international pressure to revalue the yen. Thus far, government and industry here are strongly resisting these pressures.

Although the pace of Japanese business remains rapid, some words of warning are starting to be heard in Tokyo. The warnings are based on the predicted recession in the United States and the expectation that slowed business conditions in America will reduce the bumper harvest of export earnings that Japan has been reaping there in recent years.

### Iceland Joins EFTA

GENEVA, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—All eight member governments of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) have informed the organization's headquarters here of their formal approval of Iceland's accession which will therefore become a member from March 1, EFTA announced today.

The value of the exports was \$3 billion, a 40.6 percent increase

in 1968, the association said.

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Chase Fd	Flieches Fd	Fidelity Fd	T. Rowe Price Fd
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Commons Inv	G's Soc-Cap Sth	Newirth Fd	Wainw. Met Inv
Competitive Cap	General Inv Fd	One Wm St Fd	Washington Fd
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# Herald Tribune

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JANUARY 31-FEBRUARY 1, 1970

## FINANCE

Page 7

### Japanese Let Billion-Dollar on Contract

NYO, Jan. 30 (NTY).—A team of seven leading Japanese mills today signed a contract worth more than \$1 billion to buy iron ore from Hamersley Australia. It was an

consortium spokesman claimed the world's biggest iron ore deal under a single

contract.

After the new contract, a fourth

series concluded with Hamer-

ley Co., Japanese steel mills

import a total of 112 million

of iron ore over 15 years after

three previous contracts were

to Japan, more than 150

tons of iron ore and pellets

from Hamersley over the period up

to 82, the spokesman added.

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## New York Stock Exchange Trading

1969-70 - Stocks and Net																	
High. Low.		Div. in \$		Sts.		First.		High.		Low.		Div.		In \$		Net	
100s.		First.		High.		Low.		Last.		Chg%							
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2012 64% AbitLab 1.10	60	75	750	73	73	3	73	3	73	-3							
44% 47% ACF Ind 2.40	17	44%	450	414	414	4	404	4	404	-1	%						
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2024 12% AdamEx 34	37	12%	12%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	-1							
1114 Ad Mills 24	44	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	-1							
85 50 Address 1.40	80	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	-1							
2204 12% Admiral	77	12%	12%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	-1							
6514 33% AtmosLife 1.40	176	35%	354	35	354	354	354	354	354	-1							
4114 33% AtmosLife 1.40	3	35%	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	-1							
3212 12% AquilaCo 24	24	14%	15	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	-1							
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1204 10% Air Pd pf 4.75	1	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	-1							
3104 16% Air Tr. 20e	53	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	-1							
1504 6% AJ Industries	56	24%	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	-1							
2012 15% Algo Gas 1.10	7	17	17	15	15	15	15	15	15	-1							
41% 32% AlbertoCo 24	44	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	-1							
3212 12% AlcanAlu 1.20	119	24%	254	24	24	24	24	24	24	-1							
2014 19% AlcoStand 26	25	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	-1							
3014 10% Alcon Inc 40	95	104%	114%	104%	104%	104%	104%	104%	104%	-1							
1842 12% AvonAld 1.80	84	154%	154	150%	150%	150%	150%	150%	150%	-1							
2014 16% AllegLud 2.40	43	24%	314	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	-1							
65 22% AllegLud 2.40	5	24%	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	-1							
2512 19% AllegPw 1.32	109	19%	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	-1							
3012 22% Alltech 1.20	271	23%	2314	23	23	23	23	23	23	-1							
4012 25% AllTechMnt 40b	20	35%	354	354	354	354	354	354	354	-1							
42 24% AlltechMill 75	4	39%	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	-1							
5112 22% AlltechSrh 1.40	48	22	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-1							
21 11% AlltechSrh 1.40	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	-1							
2012 20% Allis Chalm 1.70	176	24%	244	24	24	24	24	24	24	-1							
2512 15% AlphaPC 1.70	10	18%	18%	16	16	16	16	16	16	-1							
84 44% Alcos 1.80	41	45%	45	45%	45%	45%	45%	45%	45%	-1							
3012 25% AlmSug 1.50	3	25%	254	25%	254	25%	254	25%	254	-1							
3012 15% AMBAC 1.50	40	16	164	16	164	16	164	16	164	-1							
3712 19% AmerEs 1.20	8	21%	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	-1							
61% 27% AmerHes 1.20	98	28%	284	274	274	274	274	274	274	-1							
59 5% AmHeM pf 3.50	75	62	62	59	59	59	59	59	59	-1							
25 25% AmHrF 1.20	60	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	-1							
3104 11% AmBaker	8	13%	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	-1							
4114 22% ABRAhnd 2.10	120	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	-1							
3014 23% AmBdCst 1.20	167	33%	334	334	334	334	334	334	334	-1							
3014 21% AmCn 2.20	100	30%	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	-1							
2014 24% ACAn pf 1.25	3	25%	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	-1							
2114 10% AmCan 2.40	39	11%	114	11	11	11	11	11	11	-1							
2014 10% AmChain 1.20	7	27	27%	27	27	27	27	27	27	-1							
2014 25% AmChain 1.20	28	22	22	21	21	21	21	21	21	-1							
2014 21% AmCrysUs 1.40	203	22%	224	22%	224	22%	224	22%	224	-1							
3014 24% AmCyren 1.25	16	20%	204	204	204	204	204	204	204	-1							
2014 24% ADIStelTe 40b	16	24	24	25	25	25	25	25	25	-1							
14 12% ADIStelTe 40b	7	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	-1							
14 12% AdulPf 5.44	19	124	124	12	12	12	12	12	12	-1							
2014 12% AdulPf 5.44	22	27%	284	274	274	274	274	274	274	-1							
2014 25% Adm Enca 1.20	28	26%	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	-1							
5012 14% Adm Exp 1d	83	14%	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	-1							
8012 60% AEExD pf 5.60	2440	64%	64%	63	63	63	63	63	63	-1							
2012 26% AGInGen pf 50	10	20%	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	-1							
3012 14% AGInGen pf 50	10	23%	234	32	32	32	32	32	32	-1							
2012 14% AHomHs 1.50	167	64%	64%	64%	64%	64%	64%	64%	64%	-1							
3112 312% AHomHs 1.50	15	38%	384	384	384	384	384	384	384	-1							
2012 14% AHomMdy 90	66	17%	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	-1							
2012 27% AHomMdy 90	66	17%	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	-1							
71 58% AmsAns pf .48	2	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	-1							
5812 40% AmT & T 2.20	915	474	474	474	474	474	474	474	474	-1							
3012 9% AmWWRs 3d	51	23%	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	-1							
2012 18% AW 4.1p 1.40	21240	20	20	194	194	194	194	194	194	-1			</td				

# **Promise for the 70's**

To meet challenge, to encourage progress, this is our promise for the '70's.

There is nothing new about this, of course. For as we enter this new decade, we are mindful that progressive, responsible growth has been typical of Detroit Bank & Trust through all our 120 years.

We are mindful, too, that it is the confidence of our customers that has enabled Detroit Bank & Trust to grow with our community to more steadily

enabled Detroit Bank & Trust to grow with our community, to move steadily forward to the position we hold today as one of the nation's leading banks.

**THE DETROIT BANK & TRUST COMPANY**  
**Consolidated Statement of Condition, December 31, 1969**

<b>ASSETS</b>		<b>LIABILITIES</b>	
Cash and Due from Banks.....	\$ 306,297,680	Demand Deposits.....	\$ 898,467,283
United States Treasury Securities....	202,078,027	Savings and Personal Time Deposits..	1,014,295,554
State and Municipal Securities.....	321,250,491	Other Time Deposits.....	170,417,276
Other Securities.....	<u>3,864,700</u>	Total Deposits.....	1,883,180,113
Total Securities.....	<u>527,194,218</u>	Funds Borrowed.....	74,935,000
Federal Funds Loaned .....	8,250,000	Unearned Income.....	11,613,090
Commercial and Consumer Loans....	785,800,096	Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities.....	26,009,863
Real Estate Mortgage Loans .....	<u>474,280,249</u>	Total Liabilities.....	<u>1,995,738,086</u>
Total Loans.....	<u>1,268,330,345</u>	<b>RESERVES</b>	
Bank Premises and Equipment.....	25,057,372	Reserve for Loan Losses.....	<u>23,053,084</u>
Accrued Income Receivable and Other Assets.....	<u>27,297,110</u>	<b>CAPITAL ACCOUNTS</b>	
TOTAL .....	\$2,158,176,725	Capital Stock—\$10 par value.....	24,513,360
		Shares Authorized and Outstanding—2,451,336	
		Surplus.....	98,000,000
		Undivided Profits.....	16,872,235
		Total Capital.....	<u>137,385,595</u>
		TOTAL.....	\$2,158,176,725

On December 31, 1969, securities having a par value of \$186,900,000 were pledged where permitted or required by law to secure liabilities, public and other deposits totaling \$75,900,786 including deposits of the State of Michigan of \$18,482,802.

## **Board of Directors**

<b>WALKER L. CISLER</b> Chairman of the Board The Detroit Edison Company	<b>EDWARD J. GIELIN</b> Executive Vice President Ex-Cell-O Corporation	<b>JASON L. HONIGMAN</b> Senior Partner Honigman, Miller, Schwartz and Cohn	<b>ROBERT F. ROELOFS</b> President Great Lakes Steel	<b>HERBERT B. TRIX</b> Director The Standard Products Company
<b>FRANK A. COLOMBO</b> Executive Vice President The J. L. Hudson Company	<b>WILLIAM E. GRACE</b> President Fruehauf Corporation	<b>ROBLEE B. MARTIN</b> Vice President Fruehauf Corporation	<b>C. D. SMITH</b> Executive Vice President Parke, Davis & Company	<b>KENNETH J. WHALEN</b> President Michigan Bell Telephone Company
<b>LOUIS A. FISHER</b> Director	<b>LESLIE H. GREEN</b> Chairman Automotive Materials Corp.	<b>JAMES McMILLAN</b> Director	<b>C. BOYD STOCKMEYER</b> President	<b>JAMES O. WRIGHT</b> Director Wallace-Murray Corporation
<b>WILLIAM A. FISHER</b> Director (Died Dec. 20, 1968)	<b>WILLIAM B. HALL</b> Executive Vice President	<b>RAYMOND T. PERRING</b> Chairman	<b>ARBBIE O. THALACKER</b> President Detrex Chemical Industries, Inc.	<b>WILLIAM R. YAW</b> President Webback Corporation
<b>WALTER B. FORD II</b> Chairman of the Board Ford & Earl Design	<b>CHARLES H. HEWITT</b> Director	<b>H. LYNN PIERSON</b> Chairman of the Board Dura Corporation	<b>CLEVELAND THURBER</b> Senior Partner Miller, Canfield, Paddock & Stone	

**More than 20 offices in and around Detroit, and an office in London, England too!**



**W** E HAD



## Bank Stocks

Bid.	Asteid.	Fwd. Bid
Bank of Am. S.F. ....	52 1/4	52 1/4
First Nat Boston ...	78	74
First Nat Boston ...	64 1/4	64 1/4
U.S. Trust Co. ....	64	64

Where in Washington, D.C.  
"Our 24th year"  
MEET  
ME AT  
**BLAKEY**  
Newspaper

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

DESIGN & DEVELOPMENT OF  
SHOPPING CENTERS,  
SUPER MARKETS,  
FRANCHISE OPERATIONS.  
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CREATIVE DESIGN  
INTERNATIONAL  
1 Riverdale Ave., Bronx, N.Y. 10463,  
U.S.A.





## Miss Macchi Victor in Downhill

MISCHI, West Germany, 0 (UPI)—Françoise Macchi, of France, edged Austria's Ed Drexel by three hundredths of a second today and the team took four of the first seven in the ladies' downhill at Arberg Kandahar ski

victory. Miss Macchi's first international downhill event, a compatriot Michele Jacot's Cup, lead by only eight.

Miss Jacot finished third and now has 151 points. Miss Macchi has 149.

Drexel, 16, started in third and clocked 1:08.62 for an 1,200-meter course which vertical drop of 300 meters gates. The course was not because it was considered "too dangerous."

Drexel's time was 1:08.65. Miss Jacot finished in 1:08.66. She very glad to have my downhill victory," Miss Macchi said. "I almost fell entering starting slope, but I managed gain my balance."

Victory was the ninth for powerful French women's team in World Cup races this year. They are considered the favorites next week's world championship at Val Gardena,

a Drexel, the world's leading all-sweat last season, said a French sweep, but failed because the race was too far for her. "I like real testing," she said. "This was only my first."

Salle Mir of France, winner two previous downhill races season at Grindelwald and in Austria, was fourth in 1:10.05.

Annie Farnoux took fifth place. Budgen, from Jackson, led the best American down-performance of the year, ending sixth in 1:10.16.

The U.S. team had three otherers in the top thirteen. Judy I from Nuremberg, Wash., was 1:10.35 and Marilyn Van from Elkhorn, Ind., was 1:10.85. Debbie Flanders, Candia, N.H., finished 13th.

Van Budgen, Judy Nagel and Lyn Cochran will not compete tomorrow's special slalom.

Judy will join Eiki Cutler of Cross, Julie Wolcott, Under-Center, Vt., and Barbara Ann Richmond, Vt., the three best others for the world championships—at Abetone, Italy, the World Cup station there.

**LEADING FINISHERS**

Speed Skating—Al Aly Al-

USA, Soviet skater Valery Mirovits set a world record in the 500-meter event with a time of 38.72 seconds. It was 1:10.35 and Marilyn Van from Elkhorn, Ind., was 1:10.85. Debbie Flanders, Candia, N.H., finished 13th.

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